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### Remarks

In view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks, reconsideration of the present patent application is respectfully requested.

#### Rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112

The examiner rejected claims 1-13 under 35 U.S.C. 112 as indefinite with respect to the terms "an invisible speaker," "a transparent device," and a "distributed acoustic radiator." The claims have been amended to clarify these and other terms in the claims.

#### Rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102

The examiner rejected claims 1, 9-10 and 12-13 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by Wei et al. (U.S. Patent 6,289,101).

It is believed the present invention is distinct from Wei's teaching in different fields and purposes. Wei's patent relates to a hollow telephone receiver, but the present invention relates to a hidden speaker. Wei discloses a hollow telephone receiver having a body, a vibrating diaphragm, a coil, a front piece, a magnet, a yoke, a sound adjusting cloth and a terminal plate. A hollow portion is formed at the center of the hollow telephone receiver. As the sound is expanded and compressed by the vibration of the vibrating diaphragm, the amplitude of the sound wave will complete concentrate at the hollow portion and is collected at the lower portion of the cylinder of the yoke.

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The present invention discloses a hidden speaker comprised of a transparent device disposed on a body of an electric equipment which also functions as the display screen for the electric equipment.

Accordingly the present invention provides a combination of a speaker and a display screen for electric equipment, which is not taught by Wei.

Rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103

The examiner rejected claims 2-8 and 11 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over the Wei patent.

This rejection is traversed. Wei does not teach or suggest that the acoustic vibrator be used as the display screen for electrical equipment. The Wei patent provides no motivation to one skilled in the art to combine the functions of an acoustic radiator with that of a display screen.

Applicant respectfully requests that this rejection be withdrawn.

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### Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the claims present patentable subject matter and are in condition for allowance.

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Respectfully submitted,



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## MARKED UP VERSION

~~THE APPLICATION OF INVISIBLE~~ HIDDEN SPEAKER AND THE  
METHOD FOR FABRICATING THE SAME

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5        The present invention relates to ~~an invisible~~ a hidden speaker application and a method for fabricating the ~~invisible~~ hidden speaker, and more particularly to ~~an invisible~~ a hidden speaker applied in an electric equipment and a method for fabricating the ~~invisible~~ hidden speaker.

## 10    BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

      Generally, a panel-form speaker is occupies substantially large space and sends out a sound from the position where it is. Fig. 1 is a three-dimensional view illustrating a panel-form speaker applied in a notebook according to the prior art. As shown in Fig. 1, each of two  
15    panel-form speakers 10, 11 has a distributed acoustic radiator 12 and a transducer 13. Two panel-form speakers 10, 11 are connected to a liquid crystal display 15 of a notebook 14 and disposed on the opposite sides thereof. Although the panel-form speakers 10, 11 can achieve the speaker effect, they have to be unfolded from the received positions to  
20    the opened positions 16, 17. However, the panel-form speakers 10, 11 occupy too much space when they are unfolded, which results in inconvenience and inflexibility in applications.

      Fig. 2 is a front view illustrating a panel-form speaker applied in a personal digital assistant (PDA) according to the prior art. The  
25    personal digital assistant 20 has a speaker 21 and a display 22. Because the speaker 21 and the display 22 are separately disposed, the sound emitted from the speaker is usually unclear. If the speaker is changed

to the bigger size, it will occupy too much space.

Fig. 3 is a front view illustrating a panel-form speaker applied in a mobile phone with a foldable cover according to the prior art. The mobile phone 30 with a foldable cover has a receiving speaker 31 and a display 32 which are separated. Hence, the user has to put the receiving speaker 31 closed to the ear for listening. However, for a mobile phone with a wireless application protocol function, the user has to listen from the receiving speaker and simultaneously watch the information from the display. Thus, it is troublesome because user has to move the mobile phone back and forth for listening and watching.

Fig. 4 is a three-dimensional view illustrating a panel-form speaker applied in a display according to the prior art. The display 40 including a shell 41 is equipped with two distributed acoustic radiators 42 and two transducers 43. When the acoustic radiators 42 vibrate air to send out a sound wave, the sound wave has to vibrate the shell 41 for sending out the sound to the user's ears. Thus, this indirect transmission way consumes more energy.

Similarly, an automatic vending machine 50 including a transducer 51, an acoustic radiator 52, and a plastic plate 53 as shown in Fig. 5, a display mounted on the back 61 of a cabin chair 60 including a transducer 62, an acoustic radiator 63, and a chair cover 64 as shown in Fig. 6, and a bulletin board 70 including a transducer 71, an acoustic radiator 72, and a plastic plate 73 as shown in Fig. 7 utilize the transducer to vibrate the acoustic radiator for further vibrating the plastic plate or the chair cover. Therefore, the sound wave is not directly transmitted.

Therefore, the purpose of the present invention is to develop an

~~invisible~~ a hidden speaker applied in an electric equipment to deal with the above situations encountered in the prior art.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the present invention to propose ~~an~~  
5 ~~invisible~~ a hidden speaker applied in an electric equipment and a method for fabricating ~~an invisible~~ a hidden speaker for enhancing the sound efficiency.

It is therefore another object of the present invention to propose ~~an~~  
~~invisible~~ a hidden speaker applied in an electric equipment and a method  
10 for fabricating ~~an invisible~~ a hidden speaker for reducing space-occupied.

It is therefore an additional object of the present invention to propose  
~~an invisible~~ a hidden speaker ~~applied~~ used in in an electric equipment  
and a method for fabricating ~~an invisible~~ a hidden speaker for  
15 conveniently listening a to sound and watching an image from the front direction of users' eyes.

According to the present invention, there is proposed ~~an invisible~~ a  
hidden speaker ~~applied for use in~~ in an electric equipment. The ~~invisible~~  
hidden speaker includes a transparent device disposed on a body of the  
20 electric equipment ~~and having a transparent a portion for a vision face~~  
where it also functions as the display of the electric equipment, and  
wherein the transparent device is a distributed acoustic radiator for  
sending out a sound, and a first transducer connected to the transparent  
device for vibrating the transparent device to send out the sound.

25 Certainly, the electric equipment can be a point of sale (POS) display,  
a personal digital assistant (PDA), a television, or a mobile phone. The  
personal digital assistant preferably has a liquid crystal display and a

computer dictionary. Certainly, the mobile phone can have a function of a wireless application protocol (WAP), a personal digital assistant or the combination thereof.

Preferably, the transparent device is made of a composite material  
5 for becoming a proper sounding diaphragm, and the composite material is a composite plastic. Preferably, the composite material has a thickness ranged from 0.25 to 0.35 mm. Certainly, the transparent device is further covered by an opaque material for hiding the first transducer.

10 Certainly, the electric equipment can be a cathode-ray tube (CRT) monitor, and the ~~invisible~~ hidden speaker further includes a second transducer disposed in an opposite side of the first transducer for the transparent device and cooperated with the first transducer to produce a resonant effect. Preferably, the transparent device has a thickness of  
15 1.0 mm.

Certainly, the electric equipment can be a display on the back of a cabin chair, a sound bulletin board, a notebook, or an automatic vending machine.

According to the present invention, there is proposed ~~an invisible a~~  
20 hidden speaker applied in an electric equipment. The ~~invisible~~ hidden speaker includes a transparent device additionally connected to a body of the electric equipment and located on a ~~vision-face~~ display of the electric equipment, wherein the transparent device is a distributed acoustic radiator for sending out a sound, and a first transducer connected to the  
25 transparent device for vibrating the transparent device to send out the sound.

Certainly, the electric equipment is a cathode-ray tube (CRT)

monitor, and the ~~invisible~~ hidden speaker further includes a second transducer disposed in an opposite side of the first transducer for the transparent device and cooperated with the first transducer to produce a resonance.

- 5 According to the present invention, there is proposed a method for fabricating ~~an invisible~~ a hidden speaker applied in an electric equipment. The method includes steps of providing a transparent device disposed on a body of the electric equipment and having a transparent portion for a vision surface of the electric equipment, wherein the transparent device  
10 is a distributed acoustic radiator for sending out a sound, and providing a first transducer connected to the transparent device for vibrating the transparent device to send out the sound.

- Certainly, the electric equipment can be a cathode-ray tube (CRT) monitor, and the ~~invisible~~ hidden speaker further includes a second  
15 transducer disposed in an opposite side of the first transducer for the transparent device and cooperated with the first transducer to produce a resonance.

The present invention may best be understood through the following description with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

20 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- Fig. 1 is a three-dimensional view illustrating a panel-form speaker applied in a notebook according to the prior art;  
Fig. 2 is a front view illustrating a panel-form speaker applied in a personal digital assistant (PDA) according to the prior art;  
25 Fig. 3 is a front view illustrating a panel-form speaker applied in a mobile phone with a foldable cover according to the prior art;  
Fig. 4 is a three-dimensional view illustrating a panel-form speaker



applied in a display according to the prior art;

Fig. 5 is a three-dimensional view illustrating a panel-form speaker applied in an automatic vending machine according to the prior art;

Fig. 6 is a three-dimensional view illustrating a panel-form speaker applied in a display mounted on the back of a cabin chair according to the prior art;

Fig. 7 is a three-dimensional view illustrating a panel-form speaker applied in a bulletin board according to the prior art;

Fig. 8 is a three-dimensional view illustrating ~~an invisible~~ a hidden speaker applied in a mobile phone with a foldable cover according to the present invention;

Fig. 9 is a front view illustrating ~~an invisible~~ a hidden speaker applied in a mobile phone with a drawing out cover according to the present invention;

Fig. 10 is a front view illustrating ~~an invisible~~ a hidden speaker applied in a mobile phone with a big screen according to the present invention;

Fig. 11 is a three-dimensional view illustrating ~~an invisible~~ a hidden speaker applied in a monitor to a preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 12 is a three-dimensional view illustrating ~~an invisible~~ a hidden speaker applied in a monitor according to another embodiment of the present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

As shown in Fig. 8, ~~an invisible~~ a hidden speaker 80 is applied in a mobile phone 81 with a foldable cover. The ~~invisible~~ hidden speaker 80 applied in an electric equipment, i.e. mobile phone 81, includes a transparent device 83 disposed on a body of the electric equipment 82,

and a first transducer 84, i.e. exciter, connected to the transparent device 83 for vibrating the transparent device 83 to send out a sound. The transparent device has a transparent portion 831 for a ~~vision face~~ display of the mobile phone 81, and is a distributed acoustic radiator for sending  
5 out the sound.

Because the transparent device 83 includes a built-in device of the first transducer 84 as shown in Fig. 8, the mobile phone 30 as shown in Fig. 3 has to be adjusted the size of shell. In addition, the surface area of the transparent device 83 is bigger than that of the monitor 32, so for  
10 obtaining better sound effect and directly hearing from the front of users' eyes, the magnet inside the first transducer 84 needs to be bigger than that of the prior art. However, the power-consumption will not be increased.

As shown in Fig. 9, ~~an invisible~~ a hidden speaker is applied in a  
15 mobile phone 90 with a drawing out cover. The ~~invisible~~ hidden speaker includes a first transducer 91 and a transparent device 92 for enhancing sound efficiency. The transparent device 92 is made of a composite material and is a feasible sounding diaphragm. In addition, the transparent device 92 is further covered by an opaque material 93  
20 such as a colored glass as shown in Fig. 9 for hiding the first transducer 91. The composite material has a thickness ranged from 0.25 to 0.35 mm.

As shown in Fig. 10, ~~an invisible~~ a hidden speaker is applied in a mobile phone 100 with a big screen. The mobile phone also has a  
25 wireless application protocol (WAP) and a personal digital assistant (PDA) functions. A first transducer 101 and a transparent device 102 are used for enhancing the sound efficiency.

As shown in Fig. 11, ~~an invisible~~ a hidden speaker, applied in a cathode-ray tube (CRT) monitor 110, includes a first transducer 111, a second transducer 112, and a transparent device 113. The first transducer 111 and a second transducer 112 are disposed in opposite  
5 sides of the transparent device 113 for generating a resonant effect. The transparent device 113 is further covered by an opaque material such as colored glass 114 as shown in Fig. 11 for hiding the first transducer 111 and the second transducer 112. Furthermore, the transparent device 113 has a thickness of 1.0 mm.

10 As shown in Fig. 12, ~~an invisible~~ a hidden speaker 120 which is applied in an electric equipment, includes a first transducer 126, a second transducer 127 and a transparent device 123. The electric equipment 122 has a monitor 121 which is a cathode-ray tube display. The transparent device 123 is connected to a body of the electric  
15 equipment 122 by hanging and is located on a ~~vision face~~ display 125 of the electric equipment. The transparent device is also a distributed acoustic radiator for sending out a sound. The first transducer 126 is connected to the transparent device 123 for vibrating the transparent device 123 to send out the sound. The first transducer 126 and the  
20 second transducer 127 are disposed in an opposite sides of the transparent device 123 for generating a resonant effect.

Similarly, the ~~invisible~~ hidden speaker is applied in a point of sale display, a personal digital assistant, and a computer dictionary.

In addition, when ~~an invisible~~ a hidden speaker according to the  
25 present invention is applied in a display mounted on the back of the cabin chair, an acoustic radiator is replaced by a transparent device driven by a first transducer. Thus, a sound wave is directly transmitted

instead of vibrating the chair cover. Similarly, when ~~an invisible~~ a hidden speaker according to the present invention is applied in a sound bulletin board or an automatic vending machine, a sound wave is more directly and quickly transmitted to avoid vibrating the plastic cover.

- 5 Furthermore, when ~~an invisible~~ a hidden speaker according to the present invention is applied in a notebook, the space for two panel-form speakers can be highly saved.

In sum, the ~~invisible~~ hidden speaker according to the present invention can enhance a sound efficiency and reduce the occupied space.

- 10 While the invention has been described in terms of what are presently considered to be the most practical and preferred embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention need not to be limited to the disclosed embodiment. On the contrary, it is intended to cover various modifications and similar arrangements
- 15 included within the spirit and scope of the appended claims which are to be accorded with the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and similar structures.